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community which has become famous. His later years were spent entirely here, and here on the third of August, 1907 he died after a long and painful illness.

This notice of a master-sculptor cannot close better than with the characterization of him by President Eliot upon giving to Saint Gaudens the Degree of LL.D. at Harvard in 1905:—"Augustus Saint Gaudens,—a sculptor whose art follows but ennobles nature, confers fame and lasting remembrance and does not count the mortal years it takes to mold immortal forms."

DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH.

WILLIAM SELLERS (1824-1905)

Fellow in Class I, Section 4, 1875.

Mr. William Sellers was a representative of the school of Engineers, Manufacturers, Producers and Works Managers, which the modern trend of industry has caused very largely to disappear. He grew up with his establishment from small beginnings previous to the Civil War and was able to carry the burdens of personal supervision of its increasing work through the years until his death.

He was born in Upper Darby, Pa., on September 19, 1824. His early education was in a private school maintained by his father and his relatives for the education of their children. He served the usual apprenticeship to the machinists' trade with his uncle, John Morton Poole, of Wilmington, Del., and in 1845 he took charge of a large machine shop in Providence, R. I. After moving to Philadelphia the firm of Bancroft and Sellers was formed in 1848, and in 1853 what was then called the "new shop" at 16th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue was occupied. The firm became William Sellers and Company on the death of Mr. Bancroft about 1856, and in 1886 the company was incorporated with Mr. Sellers as President. Their specialty was the manufacture of heavy machine tools and they followed largely the practice set by the British designers as contrasted with the types which had their origin in the shops for lighter machine work in New England. For example, they adhered to the lathe bed of flat-top shears and had no use for the V-top shears of the smaller builders.

Probably the best known of his achievements in this field is the spiral gear planer drive, in which the table is moved back and forth by a multi-thread screw engaging with a rack on the under surface of the table.

In 1868 Mr. Sellers formed the Edgemoor Iron Company which furnished the structural material for the Centennial Exhibition buildings of 1876, in Philadelphia and the structural material for the first bridge between New York and Brooklyn.

In 1873 he reorganized the Midvale Steel Company at Nicetown near Philadelphia which, under his management entered the field of producing material for steel cannon for the Government.

In 1860 Mr. Sellers had his attention directed to the Gifford injector for feeding hot water to steam boilers. He commenced the manufacture of injectors under this design, but in 1865 invented and patented the self-adjusting combining tube, which automatically adjusted the supply of water to the apparatus to meet the varying requirements as the steam pressure in the boiler might vary. These injectors were made in the Sellers shop by metric sizes and with the special gages which the use of this unusual standard compelled. Further developments led to more advanced and larger sizes of injectors, particularly for locomotive service.

The Navy Department at Washington sent out specifications for a turning and boring lathe in 1890 for its 16" steel cannon. The bed was to be 73 feet long with an extension of 53 feet for the boring arrangement. Mr. Sellers made a complete new design which he considered superior to that offered by the Governmental Departments and with the co-operation of a special commission created in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at the request of the Navy Department and of which the late Professor John F. Sweet was an active member, the Sellers design was accepted and the Navy design was discarded. This lathe weighed more than 250 tons.

The Sellers firm is also identified with the formulation, through the Franklin Institute, of a system of standard screw threads which became known as the United States standard and was presented to the Institute at a meeting on September 16, 1864.

Mr. Sellers received about 90 U. S. patents, the earliest one in 1857 and some were pending at the time of his death — January 24, 1905, in the 81st year of his age.

Mr. Sellers received many honors in the field of applied sciences. He became a member of the Philosophical Society in 1864, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1875. He was a member

of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of which he was a founder in 1880 and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was a corresponding member of the Société d'Encouragement pour L'Industrie Nationale and also a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. This decoration was conferred upon him at the close of the Paris Exposition in 1899.

F. R. HUTTON.

EDWARD HENRY STROBEL (1855-1908)

Fellow in Class III, Section 1, 1902.

It does not often fall to the lot of an American to fill positions so varied in character as those which Edward Henry Strobel held during his life of fifty-two years — Third Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary of Legation, Minister Plenipotentiary, head of a special mission, sole arbitrator between two powers, Professor of Law in the Harvard Law School, the trusted adviser of a progressive oriental government.

He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on December 7, 1855, of a family on whose fortunes the civil war bore heavily. After due preliminary education, he entered Harvard College, was graduated with his class, that of 1877, and thereafter entered the Harvard Law School in the autumn of 1877, but did not take the degree of LL.B. until 1882. After having been admitted to the bar, he practised in New York for a short time, but soon turned to public life.

He participated in the presidential campaign of 1884, contributing an interesting pamphlet on Mr. Blaine and his foreign policy. This document seems to have attracted the attention of Mr. Cleveland, for when the latter became President, he offered Strobel the post of Secretary of Legation at Madrid. Strobel spent about five years in Spain, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires during a third of the time. In 1888 he was sent on a special mission to Morocco. On the change of administration, he tendered his resignation, but was retained in office until 1890. In 1893, President Cleveland appointed him Third Assistant Secretary of State. In 1894 he became Minister to Ecuador, and shortly thereafter was made Minister to Chile. He remained at